

Crabs Killed by Thunderstorm.

(Baltimore Herald.)

"It is undoubtedly true," said a fish-dealer on Light street wharf, "that thunderstorms are fatal to soft crabs, unless the latter are placed in a refrigerator. The idea that they are scared to death is an absurdity, and, indeed, I do not think that it is the thunder and lightning primarily that kills them."

"Then, in what way do you account for it?"

"Why, because of the state of the atmosphere just before and during a thunderstorm. It is hot, sulphurous and oppressive. The crab is changed from his accustomed temperature, and while in its delicate state is unable to stand the sudden transition. Place him in the refrigerator and all this is excluded, and the danger consequently obviated."

"Or, it may be that there is an analogy between the phosphorus which enters largely into the composition of crabs and fish—which suffer equally as much—and the electrical condition of the air. But whatever may be the cause, I do not believe it is the direct influence of the thunder."

"I remember perfectly many years ago there came a damp, cloudy, hot spell of several weeks' duration—one of those miserable spells when it seems that the sun will never shine again. The thermometer stood at 90 but there was no thunderstorm and every crab died. It was impossible to find live ones anywhere."

"Gail's" Success as a Writer.

George Alfred Townsend, journalist and novelist, probably makes more money by newspaper work than any other writer in the country. His income exceeds \$20,000 a year. He writes for half a dozen papers, and is well paid by all of them. Yet he finds time in the midst of his duties to turn off an occasional novel, and to make a short lecture tour now and then. He owns the house in which he lives, and this must have cost him something in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Townsend's success is due mainly to the systematic manner in which he goes to work. He probably possesses the most valuable and extensive set of scrap-books in the United States. In the room in which he does the bulk of his work he has the walls lined with these volumes of personal information. Ever since he has been in newspaper life he has cut everything of a personal character out of the periodicals coming to his hand, and these slips he has pasted into books, which are subsequently indexed and arranged in order. When Mr. Townsend wants to write anything about any man of general importance he merely hunts up the person's name in his index, and the chances are that he possesses a pretty clear record, not only of the doings, but of most of the sayings of the man in question.

Prussia's Railway System.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

The Prussian railway system is to be considerably extended, and that country promises to resemble a gridiron, with its numerous railways. Bills have been submitted to the landtag, authorizing the expenditure of \$15,175,000 for the construction of new lines of state railways and the completion of the old lines. Of this sum \$12,371,000 are wanted for fourteen new lines, of a total length of 335 miles. The new lines consist of two main lines of twenty-eight miles in length, the cost of construction is estimated at \$35,870 per mile, including the cost of the land acquired; and twelve branch lines of 337 miles in length. The purchase price of land for the latter averages \$1,410 per mile, and the cost of construction, \$23,460.

Little San Marino.

(Foreign Letter.)

The republic of San Marino, in Italy, the smallest in the world, owes its foundation to a hermit, whose name it bears. He went to Italy to work as a mason at the rebuilding of the walls of Rimini. His territory covers about twenty-two square miles. The population numbers 8,500 souls, and the capital, San Marino, has 1,200. It is perched on the summit of a mountain called Mount Titan, or the Giants, which sometimes leads to this little state being termed the Titanic republic.

Tea Brought Overland.

(New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

Among the more fastidious Europeans there is an impression that the flavor of tea is wholly ruined by a journey on salt water. All the crowned heads and wealthy nobility of Europe use tea, therefore, which costs them three times the prices paid in America for a brand bearing the same name, but which is brought by Russian traders in immense caravans overland from China. The trade is very profitable.

An Industrious Lad.

(Exchange.)

One of the most brilliant Oriental scholars in the world, and the author of the first Arabic book printed in Scotland, was in his boyhood a glazier's apprentice in Edinburgh. Being busy all day, he found time to study only at night, and as he was too poor to afford a candle, was accustomed to climb a street-lamp-post, where he held on by one hand while he grasped his book in the other.

An Unknown Present.

(Philadelphia Call.)

"O, Harry! What a beautiful birthday present. I am glad to know that you didn't forget me. Pure gold, isn't it?"

Harry (her betrothed)—Yes, darling.

"And the case is just superb. It isn't a charm nor an earring, for you would have bought me a pair. I never saw anything like it. What is it, Harry?"

"It is a thimble."

To Brighten Faded Aniline Colors.

(Scientific American.)

Flush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors faded from exposure to light, will look bright as ever after being sponged with chloroform. The commercial chloroform will answer the purpose very well, and is less expensive than the purified.

Madagascar's People.

Madagascar is peopled partly with negroes—the same race as the Papuans and other Melanians—and partly with Polynesians (Malays), who in speech come very near the Samoans and Tonga Islanders.

AT THE BARS.

(F. D. Sherman in Outlook.)

The repeated corn tossed in the air. He looks of amber silk. When Betty, trim and rosy, air, brought home the pails of milk; And oh, how gayly did she sing Unto the trembling stars! I heard the silver voices ring Down at the meadow bars.

Barabooted was the little lass As she came through the field; To her small feet it seemed the grass Care singly must yield; And oh, how sweetly rose the notes Unto the trembling stars! Like musical slips from robins' throats— I heard it at the bars.

I watched her as her way she went Beneath the summer sky; With every breeze was softly blent "A-comin' through the rye!" And oh, thought I, amid the grain, Beneath the silent stars, What bliss 'twould be to prove the strain, And kiss her at the bars!

A TWO WEEKS' OUTING.

To Be Given the Poor Children of New York—Food and Lodging.

(Chicago Times.)

One religious society in New York has for years past sent a large number of poor children, and in some instances their mothers, into the country to enjoy an outing of two weeks' duration. Board has been secured for them in the families of farmers or fishermen. The children have been sent in small parties under the care of some competent women, and their board and fare have been paid by the association. In most cases board has been secured for a certain number of children for the period of two months, with the understanding that a change of boarders would be made at the end of each two weeks.

This season a different course will be pursued. A few wealthy and benevolent gentlemen have purchased several acres of land near Roslyn harbor, on the north shore of Long Island, a portion of which is covered with forest trees, and have erected comfortable cottages and supplied them with everything needed for housekeeping. There is one large building which contains a laundry and kitchen, a dining-room with tables for seating seventy persons, and a play-room to be used during unpleasant weather. It is expected that most of the work of preparing food and washing dishes will be performed by the boys and girls. They will be lodged in the cottages, in each of which some competent woman will remain. The main building will be in charge of a matron.

It is the intention to procure most of the food required for the establishment from neighboring farmers and fishermen; but part of the ground next season will be used as a vegetable and fruit garden. On June 1 seventy poor children will be taken to this delightful seaside home, to remain two weeks. At the end of that time they will be returned to the city, and seventy more will go and take their places. It is the intention to afford a two weeks' outing to about 700 poor children during the season.

A Lesson for Husbands.

(Chicago News.)

"That makes the third man I've sent away mad this morning," remarked a clerk at the general delivery window. "He called for mail addressed to his wife, and we wouldn't give it to him. We are not allowed to, unless he has an order. I tell you, it is an eye-opener to many men to discover that their wives have any rights. 'What?' they will say, 'a man can't get a letter for his own wife without an order.' 'No, sir, it is a rule of the department.' And then they boil with rage."

"You see, most men are in the habit of opening their wives' letters. They don't think it is wrong. Sometimes a married woman wants to carry on correspondence without having her husband a party to it, and to protect her rights that rule was made. Of course, it is none of our business what her correspondence is about. It may be with her relatives, lady friends, her lawyer, or with an admirer. We don't know, nor care. All that the department knows is that she is a woman, entitled to have her letters delivered into her own hands. If she wants her husband or any other person to have them she can write an order."

Two Annex Seniors.

(Chicago Times.)

The study of Greek, Latin, and higher mathematics does not necessarily preclude a knowledge of geography and the three R's, but among the annex maidens at Harvard an astonishing deficiency was discovered lately in the rudiments. Two annex seniors were studying, when one suddenly remarked: "Where is Vesuvius?" The other, with serious, puzzled expression of countenance, responded impatiently: "O don't ask me!" and he resumed the consideration of the reality of a molecule of protoplasm regarded as a result of the combination of realities of the atoms.

Rare Plants of India.

(Madras Letter.)

The Indian herbal is probably the most complete in existence, and native literature is rich in works treating of the properties of plants. Those who are well versed in studies say that some rare plants, the secret of which is known but to few, contain the most marvelous properties. It is stated, for instance, that there is one a little of which enables a man to abstain from all other food; another renders the skin bright and glistening, like that of a child, removing all traces of wrinkles, etc.

Metals Do Grow.

(Chicago Times.)

In a mine in Grass valley, Cal., that had for years been flooded, it was found upon renewing operations recently that a drill hole in a vein of quartz had healed up around a small rod of iron, or "spoon," that had been left it, and that several clusters of small crystals had shot out in a fractured portion of the vein. This is quoted to prove that metals grow, like wood and other products of the earth.

Iron Ore for Building.

In some provinces of Brazil iron ore is used in large quantities as a building stone, so abundant and ready to handle is it.

Courier-Journal: The new asbestos lined hats are much affected by red-haired gentlemen.

TEMPERANCE.

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also"—Habakkuk 2, 15.

Under the Auspices of the Good Templars.

Prohibition.

The following six propositions will be accepted by multitudes, as so thoroughly determined that they need little more than to be stated.

1. The evil which prohibition seeks to remove is "the gigantic crime of crimes" against society.
2. The superior practical benefits of prohibition over any other forms of anti-liquor policy, have been clearly demonstrated by the workings of prohibitory law wherever it has had a fair trial. It would be impossible to find an instance on any large scale where license has promoted temperance.
3. The principles of prohibition have been fully vindicated by the highest civil tribunals of the land, as a sound and just principle of jurisprudence.
4. Prohibition is in harmony with the soundest political economy. Political economy recognizes the liquor traffic as the active cause of four-fifths of the crime, pauperism, lunacy, wretchedness and disorder that afflict society, and it teaches, therefore, that no legislative body can consistently enact a law which provides for the licensing of the sale of alcoholic beverages.
5. The best and most advanced medical science has demonstrated that alcohol is not food nor an assimilator of food; that alcoholic liquors are neither helpful nor necessary to persons in health, but, on the other hand are injurious in their effects even when taken moderately and in mild forms. If their use were productive of good their sale should not be prohibited, but it is not good.
6. Prohibition is in harmony with the purest philanthropy of the nineteenth century. The liquor traffic is everywhere the implacable foe of philanthropy, the prolific fountain of the woes she pities and seeks to ameliorate.

It is objected by some that if the constitutional amendment should be adopted it would then be dependant upon statutory law for its enforcement; that the statutory law would be liable to be repealed under some fluctuation of public sentiment, and we should then be left with constitutional prohibition, but with no provision for enforcing it—in a condition of free run under constitutional prohibition, which would be very demoralizing. We would say in reply:

1. As long as prohibition remains in the constitution no license law can be enacted. This will be a great gain. One of the worst things that can happen to society is the licensing of men under the seal of civil authority, to perpetrate the great wrongs of the liquor traffic against humanity. Prohibition forever stamps upon the liquor traffic the infamy of outlawry, even though we should have temporarily a condition of free run in some places. It is a beacon of essential truth illuminating and guiding public thought.

2. We are not likely to get constitutional prohibition until public sentiment has been thoroughly prepared for it. That implies a good preparation for the enforcement and maintenance of the provision. If the party in power does not enforce the law, its fate is doomed. Americans respect the law and will not support a party long that trifles with it. In some States already a third party has arisen with one object—the enforcement of law. Law and order leagues will unite in supporting a law and order party. Once having a foothold, the prohibitionists, who have grown wise during the past twenty years in dealing with this question, will not give way until the drink traffic is buried with the slave traffic. The advancing civilization is becoming thoroughly and irreversibly out of joint with drink shops, and can not long dally with these pest houses of evil.

Public Improvements.

Men are sometimes in favor of licensed saloons because they want to improve the side-walks with the revenue. I would advise them to build the first walk to the court house. It leads to that. Build the next walk to the poor house—it leads to that. Build the next to the county jail. Build the next to the State's prison. Build the next to the gallows. Build the next over broken hearts, and ruined homes. Build the next to the drunkard's grave. Build the last one down to hell. The whisky revenue leads to all these.

The Late Dr. Willard Parker.

who gave much time and labor to the investigation of the effects of liquor drinking, testified as follows: "The average life of temperance people is sixty-three years and two months, while the average life of intemperate people is thirty-five years and six months. Thus the average life of the drinker is but little more than half that of the non-drinker, and yet we are asked to believe that brandy, gin, whisky and beer are wonderful promoters of health."

Facts Worth Considering.

The great wars of the world for twenty-five years, from 1852 to 1877, including the Franco-German war, and our civil war cost a fraction over \$12,000,000,000. The cost of intoxicants for the same period in the United States, was more than \$15,000,000,000, or \$3,000,000,000 more than all the wars of the world. For every thousand killed in battle, rum kills twelve and a half thousand. The sword has slain its thousands, but rum its ten of thousands.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, bleeding and itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by Owen & Moore.

THOUGHTFUL young lady to college graduate—"Who, in your opinion, Mr. Muscle, was the noblest Roman of them all?" College graduate—"I used to think Hanlen was, but I wouldn't bet a cent on any of 'em now."

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Loto's first lesson in geography: "What is that, there?" asked his teacher, placing a finger upon a certain point on the map.

"There?" said Loto, "Oh, a dirty finger nail."

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottles of this standard remedy at Owen and Moores.

CHICAGO Tribune: [A Boycott wandering in the wood, came Suddenly face to face with a Blackmail. Each started back in Astonishment at seeing his own Features reproduced in the Countenance of the other. After mutual inquiries, each rolled up his sleeve, and the Strawberry Marks on the arms were found to be identical. The Boycott proved to be Blackmail's long-lost Brother just arrived from abroad.]

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

L. G. MUNFORD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Clarksville - Tennessee.

EST- Constitutional Law a Specialty, etc.

ESTRAY.

Taken up and posted, May 3, 1886, by J. E. Higgins, residing on the north side of Cumberland river, about six miles below Clarksville, in Dist. No. 3, a light roan horse about 12 years old; black legs, drooped rump, spot on left shoulder caused by collar, small knot on left knee, shod all round, side pacer and fox trots well. Valued at \$75.00.

Wm. H. R. READ, Ranger.

CHANCERY SALE

—OF—

Buildings at Female Academy

AND

LOT NO. 5.

Trustees Clarksville Female Academy vs. Tennessee Annual Conference et als.

In pursuance of a decree of the Chancery court at its April term, 1886, I will sell a public auction to the highest bidder on the premises, on Madison street, Clarksville, on

Wednesday, June 2, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m.

LOT NO. FIVE—In the division of the Academy Property fronting on the Academy Avenue 50 feet, running back on the north side 100 feet to an alley, thence along the alley 30 feet to lot No. 4, thence with No. 4 202 1-2 feet to Academy Avenue.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance on credit of 12 and 18 months with interest. Notes with good security required and lien retained. No redemption.

BUILDINGS—At the same time and place I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the buildings on said property except such part as stands on the lot reserved by the Academy, and as the Trustees shall direct to be left standing. The same will be sold as a whole or in separate parcels, as may be agreed upon hereafter by the Trustees and myself, due notice of which will be given on or before the sale.

TERMS OF SALE—Six months credit with interest. Notes with good security. The purchasers will be required to give bond and security for the removal of the material in 60 days after sale.

P. L. G. JOHNSON, C. & M. & Com.

P. S.—At the same time and place I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, belonging to the M. E. Church South, suitable for school-room or small church.

B. W. MACRAE.

May 11, 4.

Centaur Liniment

The most wonderful Pain-Curer the world has ever known. Its effects are instantaneous.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

T. HERNDON. C. T. YOUNG J. T. EDWARDS. TOM. P. MAJOR.

HERNDON, YOUNG & CO.,

TOBACCO SALESMEN,



Grange Warehouse,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Cash advanced on Tobacco in store, or in the hands of responsible farmers and dealers. All Tobacco insured while in store at the expense of owner, except where there is no advance, and then without written orders not to insure.

JAS. S. PARRISH. W. FRANK BUCKNER. D. WALKER WILLIAMS.

PARRISH, BUCKNER & CO.,

Tobacco Salesmen

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



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JAMES T. KENNEDY, BOOK KEEPER

Unless we have written instructions to the contrary, all Tobacco will be insured until sold.

LIBERAL ADVANCE ON CONSIGNMENT.

ECONOMY PAINT

We have appointed GEO. R. WOOD our agent for the well known "Economy Paint," the best ready mixed paint ever offered on the market. All parties desiring the paint should call on him.

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Merchant Tailor!

—For Fashionable Suits and Tailor Made Clothing go to—

C. UMSCHIED,

He keeps on hand a large assortment of English, French and American suitings, and fancy pant patterns.

Shop over Ligon's Confectionery—Tutt's old stand.